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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Alston, L. *Modern Constitutions*. Pp. viii, 79. Price, 90 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This is a brief analysis of the constitutions of the leading states of the world. The short chapters are clear, but the comparisons are in some cases forced.

Banfield, E. J. *The Confessions of a Beachcomber*. Pp. xii, 336. Price, \$4.00. New York: Appleton & Co., 1909.

Bellom, M. *Les Questions Ouvrières et la Science Actuarielle*. Pp. 101. Paris: H. Dunod et E. Pinat, 1909.

von Böhm Bawerk, E. *Positive Theorie des Kapitals, dritte auflage*. Pp. xxii, 171. Innsbruck: Verlag der Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1909.

This is the third revision of books one and two of the "Positive Theorie." Its departure from the text of former editions is mainly in two places. The discussion in the third chapter of Book one on "The Competing Conceptions of Capital" has been greatly lengthened owing to the appearance, since the publication of the last revision, of a considerable amount of new literature on the subject by Clark, Fisher, Tuttle and Fetter. The second change is the insertion in book two of a wholly new chapter entitled "An Important Parallel Phenomenon to Indirect Capitalistic Production."

Brand, R. H. *The Union of South Africa*. Pp. 192. Price, \$2.00. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, 1909.

South Africa has recently had focussed upon it the attention of students of comparative government. The developments which have marked the almost unprecedentedly swift disappearance of sectional jealousies have been followed with unusual interest. The appearance of this small volume is for this reason especially opportune. Mr. Brand was secretary to the Transvaal delegates at the South African National Convention and is therefore in a position to speak with authority of the work done. Unfortunately, the proceedings of the convention are still covered by the injunction of secrecy, so that much of the most interesting material is still unavailable. The analysis of the framework of the new government is clear and the historical development leading up to the formation of the responsible government is well done though brief. The last three chapters forecast probable future developments.

Brewer, I. W. *Rural Hygiene*. Pp. 226. Price, \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1909.

The book discusses systematically the problems of rural hygiene. The dwellings, schools, water facilities, food and diet of the country people are each

analyzed in turn. The last half of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various forms of contagious and infectious disease. While rural problems are considered primarily, the ultimate purpose of the book is the shaping of a higher, saner form of life in the entire community.

Brooks, J. G. *The Conflict Between Private Monopoly and Good Citizenship.*

Pp. 43. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

This little volume is a plain, sane and incisive analysis of the effect of private monopoly on good citizenship as evidenced in America. The author believes that "the people are at last convinced that these monopolies are more powerful than government." He contends that "about the ordered and constructive purpose to curb the abuses of our ill-regulated private monopolies, there should be no disagreement among sane and disinterested men." The book is radical in that it goes to the root of things and leaves no stone unturned. It is conservative in that it maintains that our present problem is regulation. We must first prove this a failure as a remedy before other measures are taken. Withal, it is optimistic as to the outcome.

Buckley, J. M. *The Wrong and Peril of Woman Suffrage.* Pp. 128. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1909.

Dr. Buckley deals primarily with the probable results of woman suffrage, as he sees them, rather than with the fundamental reasons for or against suffrage. Historically he confines himself to the discussion of unsuccessful attempts made to attain it in France, England and the United States. Notable opinions are next quoted on the subject, and then the arguments against equal suffrage are presented. For the woman who limits herself to her so-called natural sphere, Dr. Buckley insists that no legal protection is necessary. She can protect herself and society sufficiently by her femininity, the most prominent attribute of which is her sweetness, far better than by assuming the manly qualities of "strength, power and majesty." The power of decision upon what is "natural" for men and women is apparently confined to men such as the writer. It is difficult to obtain a clear outline of the trend of thought of the writer either from the table of contents or the book itself, but the fundamental idea seems to be that suffrage would be a "reform against nature" as nature is conceived by Dr. Buckley, and would, therefore, bring "irreparable calamity" to the state that instituted it.

Buschkiel, R. *Die Rentabilität der Sächsischen Staatseisenbahnen.* Pp. 81. Stuttgart: J. C. Cotta, 1909.

Cambridge Modern History. Vol. VI, The Eighteenth Century. Pp. xxxiii, 1019. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Cameron, Agnes D. *The New North.* Pp. xv, 398. Price, \$3.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910.

Casson, H. N. *Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work.* Pp. xi, 264. Price, \$1.60. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1909.

Coleman, G. W. *Searchlights*. Pp. vi, 102. Price, 75 cents. Boston, Mass.: The Golden Rule Company, 1910.

This volume comprises a number of editorials written by the author for "The Christian Endeavor World." These articles represent the viewpoint of a business man upon some of the most vital religious and social questions of the day.

Conyngton, Mary. *How to Help*. Pp. x, 367. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1909.

In the revised edition of her book, "How to Help," Miss Conyngton again offers us a valuable handbook for assistance in the practice of charity. While containing much that may help the professional, the book is primarily intended as "a practical, concise manual for the use of those men and women who, having no professional knowledge of charitable work, yet feel responsible for the right treatment of the appeals for help which are certain to come to them."

Out of her large experience, the writer brings useful knowledge and a helpful attitude. The new edition is in general unaltered, though some improvement might well have been made in the order and proportion of some of the chapters. The latest opinions have, however, been given, and in revising emphasis has been laid on the importance of preventive work and the need of social justice rather than philanthropy or charity.

Dawbarn, C. Y. C. *Liberty and Progress*. Pp. xvi, 339. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Devine, E. T. *Social Forces*. Pp. 226. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1909.

This little book contains twenty-five of Professor Devine's editorials out of the many which he has written for "The Survey." The selection which has been made is a most happy one, the editorials selected discussing subjects of permanent interest. The essays have such decided merit that there is good excuse for embodying them in a permanent volume. No writer in applied sociology to-day expresses views that are more sane and more carefully based upon scientific fact than Professor Devine. While Professor Devine does not call himself a sociologist, he has an insistent sociological viewpoint, that is, he views these problems from the standpoint of the organization, development and functioning of society as a whole. Many of his essays, like the one for example on "Religion and Progress," even contain suggestions for sociological theory which the social theorist should by no means neglect. The book is felicitous in style and vigorous in thought.

Drysdale, C. R. *The Population Question*. Pp. 94. Price, 6d. London: G. Standing.

Elliott, C. W. *The Religion of the Future*. Pp. 62. Price, 50 cents. Boston: The Ball Publishing Company, 1909.

This much discussed lecture attempts to formulate a religion based on "a humane and worthy idea of God, thoroughly consistent with the nineteenth century revelations concerning man and nature." These revelations clearly

involve certain eliminations from the older creeds. Many will question, however, whether all of Dr. Eliot's eliminations are thus necessitated. Plato and Paul, modernized and knowing all that he knows, would doubtless modify their doctrines, but would still retain as a basis for doctrine a richer religious experience than the ex-president of Harvard discloses. Using the convenient categories of Professor William James, Dr. Eliot is one of the "once-born" only. Professor James finds the experience of the "twice-born" type more interesting and profound. From this standpoint the lecturer's treatment of some of the prime functions of religion, *e. g.*, "communion with God" and consolation in sorrow, would seem singularly lacking in these qualities. And it is hardly scientific to assume that some of the experiences of the "twice-born" may not be among the significant insights into the nature of reality.

Elson, H. W. *A Child's Guide to American History*. Pp. v, 364. Price, \$1.25. New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1909.

The title of this volume is a misnomer. It is not a "guide" in the accepted use of that word, but rather an anecdotal history for children. The author has not attempted to present a connected narrative, but to relate incidents and adventures which he trusts will prove so attractive to children as to stimulate more extensive reading of the history of our country. The title of one of the chapters, "Odds and Ends," would apply equally well to the entire work, as no particular principle seems to have been followed in the selection of the anecdotes other than their intrinsic interest. Most of the stories are well authenticated, but a few have been admitted that are based chiefly on tradition.

There are sixteen full-page illustrations, several being copies of paintings that are of little historical value, being the creation of the imagination of the artist, as, for example, "The Landing of the Pilgrims." Fortunately, however, others are from contemporary prints or photographs, the last being a topographical map of the Panama Canal.

Emerson, H. *Efficiency as a Basis for Operation and Wages*. Pp. 171. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Engineering Magazine, 1909.

Appearing first as a series of articles in "The Engineering Magazine" during 1908 and 1909, the various chapters of this work are now presented in a more permanent form, revised, amplified and in great part rewritten. The author has not—most excellent omen—wasted his own or his reader's time in the usual tedious historical and sociological preliminaries, but comes directly to his subject in two short, crisp chapters dealing with "Typical" and "National Efficiencies," and proceeds almost immediately to set forth his theories and proposals of "Line and Staff Organization," "Standards," and "Their Realization in Practice." With these two weapons this modern industrialist eliminates wastes, increases production, raises wages and reduces productive cost. One may occasionally disagree with him as to his methods,—never as to his fundamentals. He proves his case against our general industrial inefficiency to the hilt. And the refreshing sanity of those industrial

reconstructions which he proposes, and which he describes as having actually been carried out in large industrial institutions, will appeal immediately to the thoughtful engineer. The style is brisk, concise, terse, and the work will take a high place in the specialized literature of the engineering world.

Enock, C. R. *Peru*. Pp. xxxii, 320. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. The industry of Mr. Enock seems to have no limit. In rapid succession he has published three very useful books on Latin-America. The present work, dealing with Peru, is probably the most useful of the series. The first nine chapters are devoted to a historical survey which, while necessarily brief, shows that the author has more than a superficial knowledge of Peruvian history. The best portions of the work, however (chapters 11-14 inclusive), deal with the social system. In this portion of the work the author is dealing with new material, and has made a real contribution to the subject. The study of that peculiar type of Peruvian known as the "*cholo*" is particularly well done, and indicates that he has been able to appreciate more clearly than any previous writer the position of this interesting class of Peruvian society.

In the final chapters of the work (chapters 15-21 inclusive) the author deals with economic and commercial conditions, and also sets forth with great clearness the financial history of the country. The final chapter contains an excellent series of travel notes, which cannot help but be of service to those intending to visit Peru.

To the book is attached a brief bibliography and an excellent map of the country. It is by all odds the most satisfactory work on Peru that has as yet appeared and will be welcomed by every student of Latin-American affairs.

Fanning, C. E. (compiled by). *Selected Articles on the Election of United States Senators*. Pp. 118. Price, \$1.00. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1909.

The chief sources of information placed at the reader's disposal by this book are contained in the "Arena," the "Forum" and the "Congressional Record." Well selected series of reprints from these sources make the chief argument on both sides easily available. There is in addition a fairly exhaustive bibliography, which points the way to further investigation. The references showing how a change is being introduced in the way the constitution actually works are especially valuable. Like the other volumes of the series, this book will be found of great value to debaters because of the access it gives to the controversial literature of the subject.

Flick, A. C. *The Rise of the Medieval Church*. Pp. xiii, 623. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Son, 1909.

Professor Flick traces the history of the Church from the time of the apostles to the thirteenth century—the time when the Papacy was at the height of its power. This covers the period when the Roman Church was developing its present elaborate framework. The working out of tendencies shown even in the early history of Catholic doctrine is well done. When the book closes

the dramatic services, discipline, doctrine, fixed and universal ritual and liturgy have taken almost the form in which we know them to-day.

The object of the volume is evidently not to add another to the list of works that are valuable only for use in theological seminaries, but to present church history as a cultural study adaptable for college classes. The institution as a part of civilization is traced rather than the growth of dogma as a system of thought divorced from every-day life. Especial emphasis is placed upon the marvelous formative influence which the Church has had upon the character of our western civilization. To accomplish this many of the interesting collateral developments in church life have been omitted so as to bring out the continuity and unity of the outline.

There is evidence throughout the book of extended study. Most of the work in preparation was done in Europe. The greater number of references, however, are to sources in English—a plan justified by the object of the book—to make the material of use not primarily to the research student, but to undergraduate college classes.

Fuld, L. H. *Police Administration*. Pp. xix, 551. Price, \$3.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Critical studies of this character are too conspicuous by their absence. The detailed research necessary for such a work is still only too often discounted as "academic." Mr. Fuld has given an excellent exposition of the duties, powers, functions and problems of the modern police system. Familiarity with the police system of New York City makes the discussion one which has the much-to-be-desired practical character.

It is a fashion to vilify the police. To the average man they often represent a corrupting influence in the community, social life and politics. Mr. Fuld insists, as has ex-Commissioner Bingham before him, that the majority of both officers and men are honest, self-respecting and efficient. The cause of the abuses which attract so much public attention lies partly in our system of selecting police commissioners—who, as a rule, are not interested in giving good service, partly in our legislative bodies, both state and local, which pass a host of measures unenforceable or disapproved by the local population. Professional politicians, who favor lax administration of the law, add another undesirable element. The result is that whether the laws are enforced or unenforced the police are in a false position with the community.

The book opens with a brief review of police systems ancient and modern. There follows a review of methods of organization and selection covering eighty pages; the duties of policemen, their discipline and equipment, one hundred and thirty pages; the special questions that complicate the police problem, especially in America, one hundred pages, and finally a detailed exposition of the New York organization, eighty pages.

Throughout the American organization of the police force is subjected to severe criticism. "The United States is the only country in the world which has adopted the principle of uncontrolled municipal police management." The establishment of a state police in certain cities is also an

expedient wrong in principle. Nevertheless, Mr. Fuld is not ready to advocate a state police system for both cities and rural districts—he fears the influence of corrupt state politics. He thinks that state inspection of urban police might bring an improvement. It is curious that no discussion of the experience of Pennsylvania with a state constabulary supplementing the local police is given.

Galton, Francis. *Memoirs of My Life.* Pp. viii, 339. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1909.

It is interesting to secure at first-hand a story of the life and development of "the Father of Eugenics." In this autobiography Mr. Galton has brought out the phase of his life which would be of greatest interest to a student of hereditary and environmental influences. Starting with his parents and his childhood, he describes his school years, his studies and attitude toward them, his travels, his interest in natural history and his early attempts to develop processes which would determine the extent and character of heredity. One of the most interesting sections of the book is that dealing at length with the influence of the British Association on the development of scientific study in Great Britain.

The last three chapters of the book are devoted to a discussion of human faculty, heredity and race improvement, special emphasis being laid upon the changes which led Mr. Galton to take special interest in the development of the race. In the last chapter the author deals with the origin and present importance of eugenics, holding that "a democracy cannot endure unless it be composed of able citizens; therefore it must in self-defence withstand the free introduction of degenerate stock." The autobiography does not cast any further light upon the problem of eugenics, nor does it introduce any new elements which were not already published, but it does combine in a charming way the life and works of the author.

George, W. R. *The Junior Republic.* Pp. xii, 327. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton Company, 1909.

The story of the birth and development of the George Junior Republic is here detailed in a most fascinating way by the founder of the republic himself. The idea developed from the application of various methods of dealing effectively with a group of unruly slum children who annually enjoyed the benefits of a summer outing at Freeville, N. Y. Mr. George concluded that the outcome of this work was unfavorable and lacked constructive results. He gradually applied a work test for benefits received by the children and authorized a system of limited self-government. The republic was at first established as a disciplinary agency employed only during the outing season, but was soon made permanent and operated throughout the year.

The problems of the new republic were numerous. A complete system of government was established which was based upon the laws of the State of New York and such local ordinances as the citizens might themselves enact. Accordingly laws were made, courts established, criminals convicted and imprisoned, and business of almost every description transacted precisely as

in the outside world. Both boys and girls were admitted, and the latter, after a struggle, finally obtained the full rights of citizenship. The republic has become a village composed of children sent there by the courts, brought by their parents or entering voluntarily. The method of organization is unique. Industrial training is secured through the carrying on of *bona fide* industrial enterprises.

The effects upon the great majority of children have been so stimulating and uplifting that the author hopes republics will be established in every state of the Union. Here should be admitted first those children most in need of training, but eventually all boys and girls for a limited time in order to give them some training in citizenship and self-government.

Grenfell, W. T., and others. *Labrador—the Country and the People*. Pp. xii, 497. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Hillier, A. P. *The Commonwealth*. Pp. xii, 162. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

The author, an Englishman, maintains that "the industries of England were born, nursed and developed to a position supreme above those of all other nations under a system of deliberation and systematic protection." He asserts that England must now once again return to at least a moderate degree of protection. This he bases on the fact that during the greater portion of the second half of the British free trade period there "has been a continuous and large rise in our imports of manufactured goods and a stagnation or an actual fall in our exports of manufactured goods."

The abandonment of England's policy of free trade, which he aptly characterizes as a system of free imports, is urged for two reasons: First, because protection is necessary "to eliminate unfair competition, to give more security to capital invested in British industries and to increase the demand for labor," and, secondly, because this is an age of great federations, and he believes that a fiscal policy looking toward freer trade relations within the British Empire, as opposed to the non-British world, would be a great federal instrument. He recognizes the fiscal difficulty for the present in having absolute free trade in the British Empire, such as exists throughout the United States and Germany, but he feels that an extension of the principle of preferential tariffs within the empire will be a step in the right direction and the "best instrument at our disposal to-day" to bring about the desired end of a federated British Empire. Such a policy will make it necessary for England in her turn to guarantee to the colonies preferential advantages in her home market.

The author writes in a clear and convincing style. He belongs rather to the so-called historical school of economists than to the English classical school. He has made an appreciative study of both German and American fiscal systems. Of the latter he says, Hamilton's policy of protection has been "vindicated by a century of the most remarkable and enormous material and economic development that the world has ever seen."

Holland, T. E. *Letters to "The Times" Upon War and Neutrality, 1881 to 1909.* Pp. xi, 166. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

The letters reprinted in this collection are of great interest to the student of international law. They deal with practically every phase of international law relating to war, and as they, in every case, discuss a concrete situation or a positive suggestion for action, there is about them a definiteness and clearness that could not be found in any general treatise. The book is, therefore, admirably adapted to be used as a sort of case-book as an accompaniment to the reading of a more continuous treatment of the subject. Many of the letters set forth principles of international law with greater clarity than could be found anywhere else in legal literature. Among the interesting subjects discussed are such as the following: Pacific blockades, the Venezuelan controversy, the United States naval war code, the Suez Canal, naval bombardments, coal for the Russian fleet, etc. Any reader who desires to inform himself about the present status of the discussions of international law relating to warfare will find this little volume the readiest means toward accomplishing his purpose.

Hutchinson, Woods. *Preventable Diseases.* Pp. vi, 442. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

This exceedingly useful volume brings again to our attention the modern triumphs of medical science and the growing willingness on the part of the medical profession to place in the hands of an ever larger group of readers a fund of scientific knowledge, expressed in simple and interesting terms. This knowledge is doing much to prevent and to cure disease. The distinguishing characteristic of this book, perhaps, is the novel and interesting manner in which the author puts us on familiar terms with diseases about which we have known little, and which in consequence we have dreaded much.

Dr. Hutchinson, in his chapter "The Body Republic," explains the modern cellular theory of disease. Its central idea is "that every disturbance to which the body is liable can be ultimately traced to some disturbance or disease of the vital activities of the individual cells of which it is made up." The optimism of the writer comes out strongly in the second chapter, when he discusses the natural inheritance of vigor and healthfulness. We hear much of hereditary powers of recovery, and yet the author asserts "that heredity is at least ten times as potent and as frequently concerned in the transmission and securing of health and vigor as of disease and weakness. These assertions of the first two chapters, the remainder of the book goes far to make clear from a concrete study of specific diseases.

Jowitt, Lettice. *The British Isles.* Pp. xix, 309. Price, 75 cents. London: A. & C. Black, 1909.

This is a collection of abstracts and excerpts from the work of many authors who have written about one phase or another of British geography. In general the selections are short, largely descriptive of scenery or sections

of special interest and representative of the best that has been written on the subject. The original reference is given in every case and a valuable bibliography is included. Taken as a whole the selections are well chosen and make a very interesting book, which tells much about the British Isles not to be found within the covers of any other volume.

Jürgensohn, Arved. *Weltporto-Reform*. Pp. 317. Berlin: Liebheit & Thiesen, 1910.

The author is the secretary of the Commercial Treaties Union and advocates a world-wide penny postage on the basis of the penny postage lately established throughout the British Empire and between Great Britain and the United States. The immediate object which he urges is the application of the domestic rate to foreign-bound letters in each country, but he further proceeds to show the need of uniformity and simplicity of charges. It is with him, however, not merely cheapness, but rather "that in the future both domestic and foreign territory shall be postally the same; that the entire world postal area shall become a domestic postal territory; that one schedule of charges may embrace the whole globe."

The author introduces his book with an account of the life of Rowland Hill, the initiator of the plan of national penny postage which was introduced in England on January 10, 1840. In a subsequent chapter he discloses a very interesting condition in China, which has a postal union of its own with most other nations, and in many cases much more favorable than the Universal Postal Union, so that the author calls China "The Most Favored Nation." In the tenth chapter he considers the "ways to the goal" of world penny postage. First the domestic rate must be applied in each country to foreign mail upon an average normal basis of approximately one penny for a unit weight. This leads to the discussion of a world postage stamp and a world coinage, upon a universal system. The book as a whole is thus a specialized treatise, but is of real and general interest to all students of public and international economics.

Langheld, W. *Zwanzig Jahre in deutschen Kolonien*. Pp. xii, 431. Berlin: W. Weicher, 1909.

Africa is a land of adventure par excellence. Major Langheld shows that it was also for him a land of service. To him his government and the natives both owe much. During his eleven years' service in German East Africa, 1889-1900, he helped to strengthen the hold of Germany upon that vast district and he made himself beloved by the natives through his skill as a physician, his fairness as a judge and his skill as a diplomatist in binding the natives to his country by treaties. He was active also in minimizing the inter-tribal raids which are the curse of the Central African district. The student of colonial affairs will find the story of the formative period in the history of the colony as portrayed by the author one not of less interest than the careers of Goldie, MacKinnon and Rhodes. There is at the same time a wealth of experience in big game hunting, exploration and native uprisings which appeal to the heroic. The latter half of the work,

covering the period 1900-8, deals with the author's service in Kamerun. The life led there is less primitive, but the description of the changes that are being wrought in the colony will do much to modify the opinions of those who are pessimistic as to the possibilities of the African colonies.

Latimer, Caroline W. *The Girl and Woman*. Pp. xviii, 330. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909.

The author's purpose has been to condense in popularized form the general material regarding the adolescence of girls, compiled by G. Stanley Hall in his "Adolescence." The product is noteworthy, for the author has presented in scientific yet popularized language a group of well-related facts concerning the physical, moral and mental care required by the growing girl. Particular note should be made of the chapter on Sex Education, which, while rather conservative, presents nevertheless an excellent statement of this little discussed and less understood subject. The material in this book deserves a place in the knowledge of every thoughtful child trainer.

Lea, H. *The Valor of Ignorance*. Pp. xvii, 343. Price, \$1.80. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1909.

Unless radical changes are taken in our national policy of defense Germany and Japan will hold New York and San Francisco. This is in brief Mr. Lea's message supported by a wealth of hyperbole and allusions ranging from Psammeticus to the Mikado.

"In six cycles of decadence China has fallen into such sick corruption and internal desolation . . . that the still hour has come when this ancientest kingdom shall make its solemn salutation to mankind indifferent in the noisy buzz of his (*sic*) diurnal night." We are in danger of the same fate. Japan has "disemboweled the two vainest and vastest empires on earth, causing the world to whisper in old and stale wonder." Our turn is next, and the author has given a series of charts showing how Luzon, Hawaii, Alaska and the coasts states will be snatched from us. Only more remarkable than the author's seriousness is the fact that a former lieutenant-general of the United States Army declares he does "not know of any work in military literature published in the United States more deserving . . . attention . . . than this."

Levy, H. *Monopole, Kartelle, und Trusts*. Pp. xiv, 322. Jena: G. Fischer, 1909.

The purpose of this book is to supply the need of a more complete discussion of capitalistic organization and trust formation in Great Britain. The author hopes also to have furnished the incentive for monographic studies of particular trusts.

The book consists of three parts, dealing respectively with monopoly in the pre-capitalistic stage, the early combinations of the competitive era, and organization of large-scale industry on monopolistic principles. Special emphasis is placed on the last subject, the others simply receiving a short historical treatment. After discussing the transition period, the author points out that trust formation in England made but little advance before 1900.

The development of sixteen of the most important trusts is then sketched. The last two chapters deal with problems of trust organization and of monopoly, and include a brief discussion of the general effects of the movement. Among the most significant results are the control of prices by strong monopolies, an advance in the prices of trust-made goods, and overcapitalization. Although principally a discussion of British monopolies, the book throws much light upon the nature of our own trust problem.

Lincoln, J. T. *The City of the Dinner-Pail.* Pp. 186. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

The author here contrasts conditions in Fall River, a "city of the dinner-pail," and Newport, a "city of luxury." He describes the characteristics of the industrial town, the busy population, the constant activity; discusses the value of the machine and its creative efficiency; points out the necessity from the standpoint of the worker of developing trade unions, and indicates the relation of the individual worker to the industrial system. The description of Newport is confined to a brief discussion of the luxury and grandeur of its social life. The work is intensely human. Its descriptions are balanced and sane, and while not scientific, will nevertheless prove of considerable interest to such of the public as are concerned with the questions of work and luxury.

Lobingier, C. S. *The People's Law, or Popular Participation in Law Making.* Pp. xxi, 429. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Lyman, W. D. *The Columbia River.* Pp. xx, 409. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

This superbly illustrated volume is a most creditable addition to the "American Waterways" series. The subject lends itself readily to the photographer's art, since the Columbia is by many regarded as the most beautiful scenic river on the continent. Certainly the author, in his selection of illustrations, has in no way detracted from its fame in that respect.

The book is both descriptive and historical: descriptive of the country through which the river flows, the stream itself, and the wonderful scenery, from the grandeur of the British Columbia mountains to the enchanting solitudes of Lake Chelan, and the ever beautiful Multnomah and Bridal Veil Falls; historical, in that it chronicles the leading events in the discovery and exploration of the river, the struggle for its possession, and the recent developments of industry and commerce along the course of the Columbia. In this historical part, which makes up most of the first two-thirds of the volume, the author has happily eliminated much of the tedious detail common to historical research, and as a result has produced, with accuracy and clearness, a readable, general account which anyone may enjoy. So skilfully has this story been woven that one part cannot be said to be more interesting than another; even the romance of the fur-trading days and of pioneer times cannot surpass the romance of the present, in the coming of the miner, the farmer and the relations to world's commerce, as here portrayed.

The last third of the book deals with the river itself and its scenic

wonders, these aspects being told in the form of a description of a journey down the river from the headwaters in the Canadian Rockies to the ocean. It is a description such as to arouse the envy of anyone who has not seen the country for himself; it is a masterful portrayal of a wonderful region.

Maunier, R. *L'Origine et la Fonction Economique des Villes.* Pp. 320. Paris: V. Giard & E. Brière, 1910.

Mead, Edwin D. (Ed.). *The Great Design of Henry IV.* Pp. xxi, 91. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

This English translation of the "Great Design" of the Huguenot prince, who in 1589 became king of France, and for the sake of the peace of his subjects became a Catholic in 1593, declaring that "Paris was well worth a mass," is published for the International School of Peace. It is very fittingly "the first of several volumes devoted to the classics of the peace movement which are to be added to the International Library. Eméric Crucé's "Nouveau Cynée," the first work to propose international arbitration, is announced for early publication, to be followed by Kant's "Eternal Peace."

Besides the historical introduction by Mr. Mead, the appendix contains the papers by Edward Everett Hale on "The United States of Europe," and historical passages from Sully's Memoirs, in which the history of the "Great Design" is set forth. The text of the "Great Design" is found in Sully, and the present translation seems to be all that could be desired.

Molesworth, G. *Economic and Fiscal Facts and Fallacies.* Pp. xii, 292. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

This volume is a plea for the abandonment of England's present policy of free trade. To strengthen his case the author contrasts the widely divergent ideas held by economists and statesmen on commercial and fiscal questions, and exposes the fallacies of the modern free trade program. An exhaustive compilation of facts bearing on the economic conditions of several of the leading nations of the world is made, and contrasts are drawn between the results obtained under the two fiscal policies—those of free trade and protection. Comparisons of tariff figures, consular reports, rates of wages, rentals and prices of commodities are freely used to illustrate the main contention, that the policy of moderate protection has resulted in a corresponding increase in commercial values and industry, while at the same time it has relieved the weight of domestic taxation by throwing the burden upon the foreigner.

Montgomery, D. H. *Leading Facts of American History.* Pp. 512. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

Morawetz, V. *Banking and Currency Problems in the United States.* Pp. 119. Price, \$1.00. New York: North American Review Publishing Company, 1909.

The author feels that "the main problem of the National Monetary Commission is to devise an adequate means of regulating and of protecting the general credit situation, so as to avoid sudden and wide fluctuations in the

amount of credit available for the transaction of the business of the country." To accomplish this, he contends that central regulation is necessary, but that a central bank, such as solves the problem in Europe, is not practicable in the United States, as "the people could not be convinced that it would be desirable, or that it would be safe to give to any man or to any set of men the power to control the vast resources of such a bank, and to dominate all the banks and business interests of the country.

A plan of central control is set forth which obviates this difficulty and at the same time accomplishes the desired end. "Authorize the national banks to issue notes upon their joint credit and to control the uncovered amount of these notes by the joint action of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the managing board or committee elected by the banks."

"Under certain specified conditions, this association would then control the issue of notes, each bank in the association being permitted to take out and issue notes up to an amount not exceeding its capital. Redemptions would be effected by the use of a fund of twenty per cent of the notes issued, this to be deposited with the central association, which should also have the power to call for a greater deposit or redemption fund if necessary. The fund would be administered under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, and would be used through a system of branch redemption agencies in the principal cities of the country."

The style of the book is popular, few technical terms being used not already familiar to the lay reader. The pages of the book are amply paraphrased and indexed, thereby aiding the reader at a glance to follow the general scheme of treatment of the subject.

Muller, E. *Die Rentabilität der Grobß Badischen Staatseisenbahnen.* Pp. viii, 69. Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta, 1909.

Myers, G. *History of the Great American Fortunes.* Pp. vi, 296. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1910.

In this, the first published volume of a three volume work, the author presents considerable new and original material descriptive of economic conditions which existed in colonial times and which made for the accumulation of the wealth of the landgraves, traders and shippers of those early days. Part II, by far the greater share of the book, is given over to a very detailed exposition of the growth and present status of the great land fortunes of the United States. In this connection he writes at length of the Astor and Marshall Field estates. As in other works by the same author, the style is fearless and decidedly frank, and although nothing either good or bad is omitted from the discussion, the volume is, by no means, muck-raking in character. References to sources of information, while frequent, are not as full or as numerous as is desirable in a work of this sort.

New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Thirty-fifth Annual Report. Pp. 115.

Complaints numbering 252,062 involving the custody of 740,245 children were received by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (728)

during the thirty-five years of its existence according to its annual report for 1909, which has just been issued. During the past year 15,499 complaints were received; 10,201 complaints were prosecuted, and 8,389 homes found or situations obtained for children.

Parsons, J. *Each for All and All for Each.* Pp. xiii, 390. Price, 1.50. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1909.

The author's thesis is that advancing society continually creates larger opportunities for the individual and that, in like fashion, the services of individuals, particularly in times of crisis, have tremendous social consequences. The illustrations are naturally from history. The chapter headings are often obscure, for instance, Diffusion, Succession, Divergence. The intention is to strengthen faith in the importance of the individual. The general philosophy is sound, but it is hard to see just what class in the community will be particularly drawn to the book.

Phelps, Edith M. (compiled by). *Selected Articles on the Income Tax.* Pp. viii, 135. Price, \$1.50; *Selected Articles on the Initiative and Referendum.* Pp. 164. Price, \$1.50. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Company, 1909.

This handbook appears at a time when public interest in the income tax is at its height. The references are well arranged; the bibliography, while not exhaustive, contains all the material available in the average library. Technical discussions have been omitted. A number of well selected reprints, chiefly from the "Congressional Record," "American Journal of Politics" and the "Nation," are included. There is no attempt to classify references as affirmative and negative, but a brief statement follows each entry, showing the general attitude of the author.

Though prepared for the use of high school students, the volume containing the articles on the initiative and referendum is a valuable source of collateral readings for college classes. The most important recent discussions of the initiative and referendum are reprinted. Most of the material is drawn from the scientific magazines. All phases of the subject, from its operation in Switzerland and Australia to its applicability to American conditions, are presented. There is also a valuable bibliography. Debating societies will find this handbook indispensable for giving access to a much scattered but valuable literature.

Poe, C. H. *A Southerner in Europe* (second edition). Pp. 162. Price, \$1.00. Raleigh, N. C.: Mutual Publishing Company, 1909.

The progressive editor of the "Progressive Farmer of North Carolina" went on a trip to Europe last year and wrote back to his paper fourteen letters describing his impressions of Europe. He sees the usual sights and some others, notably the fine roads, the fine stock and the fine farms of Europe. Especially was he impressed by the contrast between Southern agricultural methods and those of Europe. There are "no loose ends or ragged edges about European farming," he says, "no clods, no gullies, no weeds, no poor horses, no scrub hogs, no disgraceful tenant cabins." France he pronounced

a land of beauty, unmarred by one gully or galled spot or weedy patch or shakely cabin or turned out field, while of England and Scotland he said: "I have not in all my travel in England and Scotland seen more weeds and gullies than I have sometimes seen in a ten-acre lot in America." In conclusion he declares that the lesson the South has to learn is "to care for our resources as well as Europe cares for hers and to educate our people as well as Germany educates hers."

Reeder, R. R. *How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn.* Pp. 247. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

For some ten years Dr. Reeder has been the superintendent of the New York Orphan Asylum, one of the oldest and best institutions for children in America. During this time it has moved from crowded congregate quarters in the city to a beautiful site on the Hudson and into attractive cottages.

This volume is a record of the experience and observations of the author during this period. The account first appeared serially in "Charities and the Commons" and excited wide comment. It teems with evidences of keen insight into child nature. Give the child the proper incentive and almost anything can be done. Such topics as diet, play, industrial economics, moral and religious training and punishment are treated.

Everyone who works for children—particularly those who are trustees or otherwise responsible for children's institutions—should read this book. In its field there is none better.

Scott, J. B. *American Addresses at the Second Hague Peace Conference.* Pp. xliii, 217. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

This is a collection of addresses delivered at the Second Hague Conference by three members of the American delegation. They treat immunity of unoffending private property of the enemy on the high seas, the collection of contract debts, arbitration and the international prize court and the establishment of a permanent court of arbitral justice. The discussion is general in its nature and easily understood by the average reader. Three introductory addresses summarize what the author believes are the results of the Second Hague Conference. An appendix gives the various texts of the conventions referred to in the body of the book.

Seligman, E. R. A. *The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation.* Pp. xii, 427. Price, \$3.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1910.

Shackleton, E. H. *The Heart of the Antarctic.* 2 vols. Pp. lxx, 817. Price, \$10.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1909.

Solar, Domingo Amunategui. *Las Encomiendas de Indigenas en Chile.* Pp. viii, 476. Santiago: Imprenta Cervantes, 1909.

This first volume may be said to be an introduction to the study of the Spanish colonial system. The bulk of the work is devoted to a detailed analysis of the condition of serfdom to which the Indians were subjected under the Spanish colonial régime. The picture which he draws explains

the failure of the natives to make real industrial progress. In this volume the development of the colonial system is carried to the time of Philip IV. The work, when completed, will constitute an important contribution to Spanish colonial history, and will enable us to form a judgment on the relation of the Spaniards to the native races.

Terry, T. Philip. *Mexico*. Pp. ccxl, 595. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

This volume meets a need that has been long felt by American travelers. A number of guide-books of Mexico have been published during recent years, but in none of them has the accuracy of treatment been such as to justify the confidence of the traveling public.

The first step in the right direction was taken by Baedekers in publishing a supplement to the second edition of the Guide Book of the United States, which supplement was considerably enlarged in the third edition. The difficulty with the Baedeker supplement was that the space devoted to Mexico was entirely too brief to do justice to the subject. In the present work, however, we have a guide-book constructed on the plan of a Baedeker, and sufficiently detailed to do justice to every phase of the subject.

After the usual introductory sections, containing advice as to the plan of tours, railways, hotels, etc., there follows an excellent historical sketch of the country and its races. The main portion of the work is divided into ten parts, each devoted to a different section of the country. A general map of the republic, a railway map and twenty-five city plans are contained in the work.

The existence of so complete and excellent a guide-book is certain to encourage travel to Mexico. Mr. Terry has done a real service to Mexico in preparing so excellent a guide-book, and he has also placed American travelers under great obligations.

Townshend, A. F. *A Military Consul in Turkey*. Pp. 328. Price, \$3.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1910.

Captain Townshend leads us on a long journey through the Asiatic and European provinces. Christian and Turkish rivalries, sordid conditions of life, the babel of tongues, reform schemes, the capitulations, the missionary question and many other interesting phases of the "Turkish Problem" are passed in review. There is little attempt to pass judgment—which is doubtless fortunate—but the author contents himself with describing what he has seen. In spite of the fact that this is a travel book, the personal element is kept strictly in the background. The book gives a vivid picture of Turkish life, always changing, always the same. The outlook for the future is doubtful. The young Turks have only won the first battle. The real test will come when they attempt the control of the nomad tribes of the Asiatic provinces. Even in Europe the movement is bound to suffer many reverses before its ambitious program will even be on the road to realization. Recent events amply justify the doubts expressed.

Transactions of the American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, Volume II. Pp. xvii, 246. New York: Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, 1908.

This society is organized for the purpose of popularizing knowledge concerning the character and prevention of social disease. The second volume of its proceedings greatly enhances the effectiveness of its previous work. It contains an excellent group of articles dealing with the various forms of social disease, with their character, effects, cure and prevention. Particular emphasis is laid on the desirability of such education previous to the college course as would give to the adolescent child an adequate knowledge of the character of the problems of social disease with which he will ultimately be called to cope.

Warschauer, Otto. *Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Sozialismus*. Pp. xvi, 403. Berlin: F. Bahlen, 1909.

As a readable and unbiased exposition of the "classics" of Utopian Socialism of the nineteenth century this book will serve a useful purpose. Its title, however, is unfortunately ill chosen, leading the reader to expect a study of the evolution of modern Socialism, whereas in fact it is only a literary review and a chronicle of Saint Simonism and Fourierism, and a story of Louis Blanc as a social reformer. The author briefly indicates the influence of Louis Blanc upon Lasalle, hinting evidently at the latter's scheme of co-operative manufacturing associations assisted by the state. But that scheme was conceived by Lasalle merely as a catchword to win over the workmen who followed the leadership of the German apostle of co-operation, Schulze-Delitsch. Its influence upon the Socialist movement was short lived and has left no trace in modern Socialist theory. On the other hand, however, the marked influence of Fourierism upon the ideas of Karl Marx has received no attention from the author.

Louis Blanc's demand of "the right to work," which Professor Warschauer has relegated to history as a dead issue (p. 399), has recently been revived in the advocacy by the British labor party of state insurance against unemployment. The British labor exchanges for the unemployed are pregnant with possibilities of further development which may eventually compel social democracy to revise the orthodox revolutionary view cited by the author, that "in the present state the right to work is nonsense."

Watkins, E. *Shippers and Carriers of Interstate Freight*. Pp. 578. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1909.

Wellman, F. L. *Day in Court*. Pp. 257. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1910.

The following subjects are treated: "Advocate and Office Lawyer Contrasted," "Physical Endowment," "Mental Endowment," "Educational Qualifications," "Opportunity and Rewards," "Preparation for Trial," "The Court Room," "Art in Selecting the Jury," "Opening of the Jury," "Art in Direct Examination," "Art in Cross-Examination," "Art in Discrediting Documents," "The Summing Up."

This volume deserves more than a mere passing notice. The style is interesting, the treatment of the subject original, and the author speaks from an observation and experience extending over many years of successful practice.

Its perusal, however, will convince the reader that the author has too narrowly limited its scope. It is possible that any one may at some time have his "Day in Court," either as a litigant or as a witness. The book is valuable to the layman, since it contains many useful hints and suggestions as to how a witness should behave upon the stand and, with credit to himself and his cause, undergo the ordeal of a severe cross-examination. It is especially valuable to the young man or woman who contemplates entering or has entered the legal profession, and to the older lawyer it is entirely worth while.

Good, wholesome advice is given to the practitioner concerning the coaching of witnesses: "Put him at ease, don't lead him, don't suggest how the facts ought to be in order to come within the latest decisions." How often is this rule violated, if not by the attorney, by the witness himself, with perhaps the connivance of the attorney.

It is well that the author decries some of the practices too common at the bar and which cannot be condemned too severely, notwithstanding such a distinguished lawyer as Rufus Choate indulged in them, such as flirting with the jury during the trial of a case.

Williams, H. S. *Alcohol, How it Affects the Individual, the Community and the Race.* Pp. viii, 151. Price, 50 cents. New York: The Century Company, 1909.

Individual efficiency is curtailed, and the working life shortened, by the use of alcohol. The community suffers from alcohol because families are broken up, children are forced into dependency, and home life and parental care made impossible. The race is injured by alcohol because race continuity is broken and race progress retarded. The author has given a sane presentation of the case against alcohol in a style that is both scientific and popular.

Wylie, J. *The House of Lords.* Pp. x, 179. Price, 1s. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1909.

One expects from a book with this title a diatribe or a cold, conservative defense. A scholarly historical review exposing the weaknesses and strength of the Lords' position is a surprise. The discussion is fairly impartial, though an enumeration of the unprogressive actions of the upper house in itself makes a formidable indictment. The discussion of the period since the reform bill is disappointingly brief. Mr. Wylie characterizes the present position of the Lords as that of a man deposed as driver of the engine and whose only duty is to put on the brake. It is putting on the brake so hard that the new driver finds "the deadlock so intolerable that there . . . (is) danger of his dismissing the brakeman altogether."

Youngman, Anna. *The Economic Causes of Great Fortunes.* Pp. 185. Price, \$1.50. New York: Bankers' Publishing Company, 1909.

As typical of those fortunes which have been acquired for the most part through the activities and exertions of the individual, the author considers the economic causes underlying the formation of the Astor and the Gould estates. Although the former was the result of the fur trade and of land speculations and belongs to a much earlier period than does the latter, which is a product of a corporate régime, both can be and are analyzed by the author solely from the standpoint of the operations of the individual. However, she points out that in discussing the fortunes of the last decade it is necessary to examine the character and activities of the group of capitalists of which a man is a member if one is to understand the economic causes which have assisted in the accumulation of his wealth. In this connection, as is to be expected, she deals with the "Standard Oil" and the "Morgan" groups. The concluding chapters are devoted to a discussion of the personal and non-personal factors involved in gain getting and to a very frank argument regarding the amount of social service rendered by a man of great fortune. The book, although containing nothing new or of a startling nature, is a very sane and fair-minded treatment of the subject, and is especially unique in the manner in which the author has grouped the material presented.

Yung, Wing. *My Life in China and America.* Pp. v, 286. Price, \$2.00. New York: H. Holt & Co., 1909.

Chinese students in America will find an example to inspire emulation in the life story of Mr. Yung, the first Chinese graduate of Yale. Born of a humble family, the boy came to America through the efforts of a missionary who recognized his unusual ability. His education in this country was obtained by great personal sacrifices, which, however, did not prevent his making an excellent record in college, where he repeatedly carried off prizes in English composition.

Though offered great inducements to take up an American career, he returned to devote his life to the advancement of his native country. He played an important part in the Taiping rebellion and subsequently went on various missions abroad for his country. His most important services of this sort have been in putting an end to the coolie trade to Peru, the promotion of the movement to send Chinese students to be educated in the west and the planning of the present anti-opium measures. The latter action was taken over a quarter of a century before the subject became one of international importance. In spite of the fact that Mr. Yung has advocated reform under many conflicting governments, he has kept public confidence.